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Ada COMPILER  
VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT:  
Certificate Number: 88052911.09137  
TELESOFT/TeleLOGIC  
TeleGen2 UNIX 386 Ada Compiler  
Version 1.0

Completion of On-Site Testing:  
88-05-29

Prepared By:  
IABG m.b.H., Dept SZT  
Einsteinstrasse 20  
8012 Ottobrunn  
West Germany

Prepared For:  
Ada Joint Program Office  
United States Department of Defense  
Washington, D.C. 20301-3081

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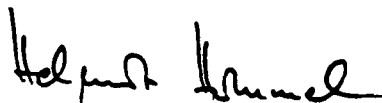
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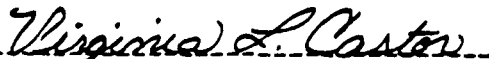
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IABG m.b.H., Dept SZT  
Dr. H. Hummel  
Einsteinstrasse 20  
8012 Ottobrunn  
West Germany



Ada Validation Organization  
Dr. John F. Kramer  
Institute for Defense Analyses  
Alexandria VA 22311



Ada Joint Program Office  
Virginia L. Castor  
Director  
Department of Defense  
Washington DC 20301

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

This Validation Summary Report (VSR) describes the extent to which a specific Ada compiler conforms to the Ada Standard, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A. This report explains all technical terms used within it and thoroughly reports the results of testing this compiler using the Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC). An Ada compiler must be implemented according to the Ada Standard, and any implementation-dependent features must conform to the requirements of the Ada Standard. The Ada Standard must be implemented in its entirety, and nothing can be implemented that is not in the Standard.

Even though all validated Ada compilers conform to the Ada Standard, it must be understood that some differences do exist between implementations. The Ada Standard permits some implementation dependencies--for example, the maximum length of identifiers or the maximum values of integer types. Other differences between compilers result from the characteristics of particular operating systems, hardware, or implementation strategies. All the dependencies observed during the process of testing this compiler are given in this report.

The information in this report is derived from the test results produced during validation testing. The validation process includes submitting a suite of standardized tests, the ACVC, as inputs to an Ada compiler and evaluating the results. The purpose of validating is to ensure conformity of the compiler to the Ada Standard by testing that the compiler properly implements legal language constructs and that it identifies and rejects illegal language constructs. The testing also identifies behavior that is implementation dependent but permitted by the Ada Standard. Six classes of tests are used. These tests are designed to perform checks at compile time, at link time, and during execution.

(Kf)

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

This VSR documents the results of the validation testing performed on an Ada compiler. Testing was carried out for the following purposes:

- . To attempt to identify any language constructs supported by the compiler that do not conform to the Ada Standard
- . To attempt to identify any language constructs not supported by the compiler but required by the Ada Standard
- . To determine that the implementation-dependent behavior is allowed by the Ada Standard

Testing of this compiler was conducted under the direction of the AVF according to procedures established by the Ada Joint Program Office and administered by the Ada Validation Organization (AVO). On-site testing was completed 88-05-29 at TeleLOGIC AB, Nynashamn, Sweden.

### 1.2 USE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

Consistent with the national laws of the originating country, the AVO may make full and free public disclosure of this report. In the United States, this is provided in accordance with the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. #552). The results of this validation apply only to the computers, operating systems, and compiler versions identified in this report.

The organizations represented on the signature page of this report do not represent or warrant that all statements set forth in this report are accurate and complete, or that the subject compiler has no nonconformities to the Ada Standard other than those presented. Copies of this report are available to the public from:

Ada Information Clearinghouse  
Ada Joint Program Office  
OUSDRE  
The Pentagon, Rm 3D-139 (Fern Street)  
Washington DC 20301-3081

or from:

IABG m.b.H., Dept SZT  
Einsteinstrasse 20  
8012 Ottobrunn  
West Germany

Questions regarding this report or the validation test results should be directed to the AVF listed above or to:

Ada Validation Organization  
Institute for Defense Analyses  
1801 North Beauregard Street  
Alexandria VA 22311

### 1.3 REFERENCES

1. Reference Manual for the Ada Programming Language,  
ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983 and ISO 8652-1987.
2. Ada Compiler Validation Procedures and Guidelines, Ada Joint  
Program Office, 1 January 1987.
3. Ada Compiler Validation Capability Implementers' Guide, SofTech,  
Inc., December 1986.
4. Ada Compiler Validation Capability User's Guide, December 1986.

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

ACVC	The Ada Compiler Validation Capability. The set of Ada programs that tests the conformity of an Ada compiler to the Ada programming language.
Ada Commentary	An Ada Commentary contains all information relevant to the point addressed by a comment on the Ada Standard. These comments are given a unique identification number having the form AI-ddddd.
Ada Standard	ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983 and ISO 8652-1987.
Applicant	The agency requesting validation.
AVF	The Ada Validation Facility. The AVF is responsible for conducting compiler validations according to procedures contained in the <u>Ada Compiler Validation Procedures and Guidelines</u> .
AVO	The Ada Validation Organization. The AVO has oversight authority over all AVF practices for the purpose of maintaining a uniform process for validation of Ada compilers. The AVO provides administrative and technical support for Ada validations to ensure consistent practices.
Compiler	A processor for the Ada language. In the context of this report, a compiler is any language processor, including cross-compilers, translators, and interpreters.
Failed test	An ACVC test for which the compiler generates a result that demonstrates nonconformity to the Ada Standard.
Host	The computer on which the compiler resides.
Inapplicable test	An ACVC test that uses features of the language that a compiler is not required to support or may legitimately support in a way other than the one expected by the test.
Passed test	An ACVC test for which a compiler generates the expected result.
Target	The computer for which a compiler generates code.
Test	A program that checks a compiler's conformity regarding a particular feature or a combination of features to the Ada Standard. In the context of this report, the term is used to designate a single test, which may comprise one or more files.
Withdrawn test	An ACVC test found to be incorrect and not used to check conformity to the Ada Standard. A test may be incorrect



because it has an invalid test objective, fails to meet its test objective, or contains illegal or erroneous use of the language.

## 1.5 ACVC TEST CLASSES

Conformity to the Ada Standard is measured using the ACVC. The ACVC contains both legal and illegal Ada programs structured into six test classes: A, B, C, D, E, and L. The first letter of a test name identifies the class to which it belongs. Class A, C, D, and E tests are executable, and special program units are used to report their results during execution. Class B tests are expected to produce compilation errors. Class L tests are expected to produce compilation or link errors.

Class A tests check that legal Ada programs can be successfully compiled and executed. There are no explicit program components in a Class A test to check semantics. For example, a Class A test checks that reserved words of another language (other than those already reserved in the Ada language) are not treated as reserved words by an Ada compiler. A Class A test is passed if no errors are detected at compile time and the program executes to produce a PASSED message.

Class B tests check that a compiler detects illegal language usage. Class B tests are not executable. Each test in this class is compiled and the resulting compilation listing is examined to verify that every syntax or semantic error in the test is detected. A Class B test is passed if every illegal construct that it contains is detected by the compiler.

Class C tests check that legal Ada programs can be correctly compiled and executed. Each Class C test is self-checking and produces a PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE message indicating the result when it is executed.

Class D tests check the compilation and execution capacities of a compiler. Since there are no capacity requirements placed on a compiler by the Ada Standard for some parameters--for example, the number of identifiers permitted in a compilation or the number of units in a library--a compiler may refuse to compile a Class D test and still be a conforming compiler. Therefore, if a Class D test fails to compile because the capacity of the compiler is exceeded, the test is classified as inapplicable. If a Class D test compiles successfully, it is self-checking and produces a PASSED or FAILED message during execution.

Each Class E test is self-checking and produces a NOT APPLICABLE, PASSED, or FAILED message when it is compiled and executed. However, the Ada Standard permits an implementation to reject programs containing some features addressed by Class E tests during compilation. Therefore, a Class E test is passed by a compiler if it is compiled successfully and executes to produce a PASSED message, or if it is rejected by the compiler for an allowable reason.

## INTRODUCTION

Class L tests check that incomplete or illegal Ada programs involving multiple, separately compiled units are detected and not allowed to execute. Class L tests are compiled separately and execution is attempted. A Class L test passes if it is rejected at link time--that is, an attempt to execute the main program must generate an error message before any declarations in the main program or any units referenced by the main program are elaborated.

Two library units, the package REPORT and the procedure CHECK\_FILE, support the self-checking features of the executable tests. The package REPORT provides the mechanism by which executable tests report PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE results. It also provides a set of identity functions used to defeat some compiler optimizations allowed by the Ada Standard that would circumvent a test objective. The procedure CHECK\_FILE is used to check the contents of text files written by some of the Class C tests for chapter 14 of the Ada Standard. The operation of REPORT and CHECK\_FILE is checked by a set of executable tests. These tests produce messages that are examined to verify that the units are operating correctly. If these units are not operating correctly, then the validation is not attempted.

The text of the tests in the ACVC follow conventions that are intended to ensure that the tests are reasonably portable without modification. For example, the tests make use of only the basic set of 55 characters, contain lines with a maximum length of 72 characters, use small numeric values, and place features that may not be supported by all implementations in separate tests. However, some tests contain values that require the test to be customized according to implementation-specific values--for example, an illegal file name. A list of the values used for this validation is provided in Appendix C.

A compiler must correctly process each of the tests in the suite and demonstrate conformity to the Ada Standard by either meeting the pass criteria given for the test or by showing that the test is inapplicable to the implementation. The applicability of a test to an implementation is considered each time the implementation is validated. A test that is inapplicable for one validation is not necessarily inapplicable for a subsequent validation. Any test that was determined to contain an illegal language construct or an erroneous language construct is withdrawn from the ACVC and, therefore, is not used in testing a compiler. The tests withdrawn at the time of this validation are given in Appendix D.

## CHAPTER 2

### CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

#### 2.1 CONFIGURATION TESTED

The candidate compilation system for this validation was tested under the following configuration:

Compiler: TeleGen2 UNIX 386 Ada Compiler, Version 1.0

ACVC Version: 1.9

Certificate Number: 880529I1.09137

Host and Target Computer:

Machine: Intel 80386  
in Intel 520 system  
with Multibus II

Operating System: Intel UNIX Version V.3

Memory Size: 10 MB

#### 2.2 IMPLEMENTATION CHARACTERISTICS

One of the purposes of validating compilers is to determine the behavior of a compiler in those areas of the Ada Standard that permit implementations to differ. Class D and E tests specifically check for such implementation differences. However, tests in other classes also characterize an implementation. The tests demonstrate the following characteristics:

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

### . Capacities.

The compiler correctly processes tests containing loop statements nested to 65 levels, block statements nested to 65 levels, and recursive procedures separately compiled as subunits nested to 17 levels. It correctly processes a compilation containing 723 variables in the same declarative part. (See tests D55A03A..H (8 tests), D56001B, D64005E..G (3 tests), and D29002K.)

### . Universal integer calculations.

An implementation is allowed to reject universal integer calculations having values that exceed `SYSTEM.MAX_INT`. This implementation processes 64 bit integer calculations. (See tests D4A002A, D4A002B, D4A004A, and D4A004B.)

### . Predefined types.

This implementation supports the additional predefined types `LONG_INTEGER` and `LONG_FLOAT` in the package `STANDARD`. (See tests B86001C and B86001D.)

### . Based literals.

An implementation is allowed to reject a based literal with a value exceeding `SYSTEM.MAX_INT` during compilation, or it may raise `NUMERIC_ERROR` or `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` during execution. This implementation raises `NUMERIC_ERROR` during execution. (See test E24101A.)

### . Expression evaluation.

Apparently some default initialization expressions for record components are evaluated before any value is checked to belong to a component's subtype. (See test C32117A.)

Assignments for subtypes are performed with the same precision as the base type. (See test C35712B.)

This implementation uses no extra bits for extra precision. This implementation uses all extra bits for extra range. (See test C35903A.)

Sometimes `NUMERIC_ERROR` is raised when an integer literal operand in a comparison or membership test is outside the range of the base type. (See test C45232A.)

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

Apparently `NUMERIC_ERROR` is raised when a literal operand in a fixed-point comparison or membership test is outside the range of the base type. (See test C45252A.)

Apparently underflow is gradual. (See tests C45524A..Z.)

### . Rounding.

The method used for rounding to integer is apparently round to even. (See tests C46012A..Z.)

The method used for rounding to longest integer is apparently round to even. (See tests C46012A..Z.)

The method used for rounding to integer in static universal real expressions is apparently round away from zero. (See test C4A014A.)

### . Array types.

An implementation is allowed to raise `NUMERIC_ERROR` or `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` for an array having a `'LENGTH` that exceeds `STANDARD.INTEGER'LAST` and/or `SYSTEM.MAX_INT`. For this implementation:

No exception is raised when an array type or subtype with more than `SYSTEM.MAX_INT` components is declared. (See test C36003A.)

No exception is raised when `'LENGTH` is applied to an array type with `INTEGER'LAST + 2` components. (See test C36202A.)

No exception is raised when `'LENGTH` is applied to an array type with `SYSTEM.MAX_INT + 2` components. (See test C36202B.)

A packed `BOOLEAN` array having a `'LENGTH` exceeding `INTEGER'LAST` raises no exception. (See test C52103X.)

A packed two-dimensional `BOOLEAN` array with more than `INTEGER'LAST` components raises `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` when the length of a dimension is calculated and exceeds `INTEGER'LAST`. (See test C52104Y.)

A null array with one dimension of length greater than `INTEGER'LAST` may raise `NUMERIC_ERROR` or `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` either when declared or assigned. Alternatively, an implementation may accept the declaration. However, lengths must match in array slice assignments. This implementation raises no exception. (See test E52103Y.)

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

In assigning one-dimensional array types, the expression appears to be evaluated in its entirety before `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` is raised when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype. In assigning two-dimensional array types, the expression does not appear to be evaluated in its entirety before `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` is raised when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype. (See test C52013A.)

### . Discriminated types.

During compilation, an implementation is allowed to either accept or reject an incomplete type with discriminants that is used in an access type definition with a compatible discriminant constraint. This implementation accepts such subtype indications. (See test E38104A.)

In assigning record types with discriminants, the expression appears to be evaluated in its entirety before `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` is raised when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype. (See test C52013A.)

### . Aggregates.

In the evaluation of a multi-dimensional aggregate, all choices appear to be evaluated before checking against the index type (See tests C43207A and C43207B.)

In the evaluation of an aggregate containing subaggregates, all choices are evaluated before being checked for identical bounds. (See test E43212B.)

All choices are evaluated before `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` is raised if a bound in a nonnull range of a nonnull aggregate does not belong to an index subtype. (See test E43211B.)

### . Representation clauses.

An implementation might legitimately place restrictions on representation clauses used by some of the tests. If a representation clause is used by a test in a way that violates a restriction, then the implementation must reject it.

Enumeration representation clauses containing noncontiguous values for enumeration types other than character and boolean types are supported. (See tests C35502I..J, C35502M..N, and A39005F.)

Enumeration representation clauses containing noncontiguous values for character types are supported. (See tests C35507I..J, C35507M..N, and C55B16A.)

Enumeration representation clauses for boolean types containing representational values other than (FALSE => 0, TRUE => 1) are not supported. (See tests C35508I..J and C35508M..N.)

Length clauses with SIZE specifications for enumeration types are supported. Allocated objects must have a minimum allocation size of 16 bits. (See test A39005B.)

Length clauses with STORAGE\_SIZE specifications for access types are supported. (See tests A39005C and C87B62B.)

Length clauses with STORAGE\_SIZE specifications for task types are supported. (See tests A39005D and C87B62D.)

Length clauses with SMALL specifications are supported. (See tests A39005E and C87B62C.)

Record representation clauses are supported. An alignment of 16 for the record is required. (See test A39005G.)

Length clauses with SIZE specifications for derived integer types are supported. (See test C87B62A.)

#### . Pragmas.

The pragma INLINE is not supported for procedures. The pragma INLINE is not supported for functions. (See tests LA3004A, LA3004B, EA3004C, EA3004D, CA3004E, and CA3004F.)

#### . Input/output.

The package SEQUENTIAL\_IO cannot be instantiated with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults. (See tests AE2101C, EE2201D, and EE2201E.)

The package DIRECT\_IO cannot be instantiated with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults. (See tests AE2101H, EE2401D, and EE2401G.)

Modes IN\_FILE and OUT\_FILE are supported for SEQUENTIAL\_IO. (See tests CE2102D and CE2102E.)

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

Modes IN\_FILE, OUT\_FILE, and INOUT\_FILE are supported for DIRECT\_IO. (See tests CE2102F, CE2102I, and CE2102J.)

RESET and DELETE are supported for SEQUENTIAL\_IO and DIRECT\_IO. (See tests CE2102G and CE2102K.)

Dynamic creation and deletion of files are supported for SEQUENTIAL\_IO and DIRECT\_IO. (See tests CE2106A and CE2106B.)

Overwriting to a sequential file does not truncate the file. (See test CE2208B.)

An existing text file can be opened in OUT\_FILE mode, can be created in OUT\_FILE mode, and can be created in IN\_FILE mode. (See test EE3102C.)

More than one internal file can be associated with each external file for text I/O for reading only. (See tests CE3111A..E (5 tests), CE3114B, and CE3115A.)

More than one internal file can be associated with each external file for sequential I/O for reading only. (See tests CE2107A..D (4 tests), CE2110B, and CE2111D.)

More than one internal file can be associated with each external file for direct I/O for reading only. (See tests CE2107F..I (5 tests), CE2110B, and CE2111H.)

An internal sequential access file and an internal direct access file cannot be associated with a single external file for writing. (See test CE2107E.)

An external file associated with more than one internal file cannot be deleted for SEQUENTIAL\_IO, DIRECT\_IO, and TEXT\_IO. (See test CE2110B.)

Temporary sequential files are given names. Temporary direct files are given names. Temporary files given names are not deleted when they are closed. (See tests CE2108A and CE2108C.)

### . Generics.

Generic subprogram declarations and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See test CA1012A.)

Generic unit bodies and their subunits can be compiled in separate compilations. (See test CA3011A.)

Generic package declarations and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See tests BC3204C and BC3205D. These tests demonstrate that the compiler is able to compile generic package declarations and bodies separately, but these tests are



## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

not applicable for the reason given below and in 3.5.)

This implementation creates a dependence between a generic body and those units which instantiate it. As allowed by AI-0048/11, if the body is compiled after a unit that instantiates it, then that unit becomes obsolete.

## CHAPTER 3

### TEST INFORMATION

#### 3.1 TEST RESULTS

Version 1.9 of the ACVC comprises 3122 tests. When this compiler was tested, 27 tests had been withdrawn because of test errors. The AVF determined that 265 tests were inapplicable to this implementation. All inapplicable tests were processed during validation testing except for 201 executable tests that use floating-point precision exceeding that supported by the implementation and 0 executable tests that use file operations not supported by the implementation. Modifications to the code, processing, or grading for 20 tests were required to successfully demonstrate the test objective. (See section 3.6.)

The AVF concludes that the testing results demonstrate acceptable conformity to the Ada Standard.

#### 3.2 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CLASS

RESULT -----	TEST CLASS						TOTAL -----
	A	B	C	D	E	L	
Passed	105	1046	1607	17	11	44	2830
Inapplicable	5	5	246	0	7	2	265
Withdrawn	3	2	21	0	1	0	27
TOTAL	113	1053	1874	17	19	46	3122

## TEST INFORMATION

### 3.3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CHAPTER

RESULT	CHAPTER														TOTAL
-----	--2	--3	--4	--5	--6	--7	--8	--9	--10	--11	--12	--13	--14	-----	
Passed	190	494	537	245	166	98	141	327	129	36	232	3	232	2830	
Inapplicable	14	78	137	3	0	0	2	0	8	0	2	0	21	265	
Withdrawn	2	14	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	27	
TOTAL	206	586	677	248	166	99	145	327	137	36	236	4	255	3122	

### 3.4 WITHDRAWN TESTS

The following 27 tests were withdrawn from ACVC Version 1.9 at the time of this validation:

B28003A	E28005C	C34004A	C35502P	A35902C
C35904A	C35904B	C35A03E	C35A03R	C37213H
C37213J	C37215C	C37215E	C37215G	C37215H
C38102C	C41402A	C45332A	C45614C	A74106C
C85018B	C87B04B	CC1311B	BC3105A	AD1A01A
CE2401H	CE3208A			

See Appendix D for the reason that each of these tests was withdrawn.

### 3.5 INAPPLICABLE TESTS

Some tests do not apply to all compilers because they make use of features that a compiler is not required by the Ada Standard to support. Others may depend on the result of another test that is either inapplicable or withdrawn. The applicability of a test to an implementation is considered each time a validation is attempted. A test that is inapplicable for one validation attempt is not necessarily inapplicable for a subsequent attempt. For this validation attempt, 265 tests were inapplicable for the reasons indicated:

- . C35508I..J (2 tests) and C35508M..N (2 tests) use enumeration representation clauses for boolean types containing representational values other than (FALSE => 0, TRUE => 1). These clauses are not supported by this compiler.

- . C35702A uses SHORT\_FLOAT which is not supported by this implementation.
- . A39005B uses length clauses with SIZE specifications for enumeration types which are not supported by this compiler.
- . A39005G uses a record representation clause which is not supported by this compiler.
- . The following tests use SHORT\_INTEGER, which is not supported by this compiler:

C45231B	C45304B	C45502B	C45503B	C45504B
C45504E	C45611B	C45613B	C45614B	C45631B
C45632B	B52004E	C55B07B	B55B09D	

- . C45231D requires a macro substitution for any predefined numeric types other than INTEGER, SHORT\_INTEGER, LONG\_INTEGER, FLOAT, SHORT\_FLOAT, and LONG\_FLOAT. This compiler does not support any such types.
- . C45531M, C45531N, C45532M, and C45532N use fine 48-bit fixed-point base types which are not supported by this compiler.
- . C45531O, C45531P, C45532O, and C45532P use coarse 48-bit fixed-point base types which are not supported by this compiler.
- . C4A012B contains a variable, which is never used (dead variable). The compiler legitimately does not generate code for operations with this variable. As a result, at execution time neither of the exceptions this program tests for are raised, and the test produces a "failed"-message.
- . B86001D requires a predefined numeric type other than those defined by the Ada language in package STANDARD. There is no such type for this implementation.
- . C86001F redefines package SYSTEM, but TEXT\_IO is made obsolete by this new definition in this implementation and the test cannot be executed since the package REPORT is dependent on the package TEXT\_IO.
- . CA2009C, CA2009F, BC3204C, and BC3205D contain instantiations of generics in cases where the body is not available at the time of the instantiation. As allowed by AI-00408/11, this compiler creates a dependency on the missing body so that when the actual body is compiled, the unit containing the instantiation becomes obsolete.
- . CA3004E, EA3004C, and LA3004A use the INLINE pragma for procedures, which is not supported by this compiler.

## TEST INFORMATION

- CA3004F, EA3004D, and LA3004B use the `INLINE` pragma for functions, which is not supported by this compiler.
- AE2101C, EE2201D, and EE2201E use instantiations of package `SEQUENTIAL_IO` with unconstrained array types and record types having discriminants without defaults. These instantiations are rejected by this compiler.
- AE2101H, EE2401D, and EE2401G use instantiations of package `DIRECT_IO` with unconstrained array types and record types having discriminants without defaults. These instantiations are rejected by this compiler.
- CE2107B..E (4 tests), CE2107G..H (3 tests), CE2110B, CE2111D, CE2111H, CE3111B..E (4 tests), and CE3114B, are inapplicable because multiple internal files cannot be associated with the same external file. The proper exception is raised when multiple access is attempted.
- The following 201 tests require a floating-point accuracy that exceeds the maximum of 15 digits supported by this implementation:

C24113L..Y (14 tests)	C35705L..Y (14 tests)
C35706L..Y (14 tests)	C35707L..Y (14 tests)
C35708L..Y (14 tests)	C35802L..Z (15 tests)
C45241L..Y (14 tests)	C45321L..Y (14 tests)
C45421L..Y (14 tests)	C45521L..Z (15 tests)
C45524L..Z (15 tests)	C45621L..Z (15 tests)
C45641L..Y (14 tests)	C46012L..Z (15 tests)

### 3.6 TEST, PROCESSING, AND EVALUATION MODIFICATIONS

It is expected that some tests will require modifications of code, processing, or evaluation in order to compensate for legitimate implementation behavior. Modifications are made by the AVF in cases where legitimate implementation behavior prevents the successful completion of an (otherwise) applicable test. Examples of such modifications include: adding a length clause to alter the default size of a collection; splitting a Class B test into subtests so that all errors are detected; and confirming that messages produced by an executable test demonstrate conforming behavior that wasn't anticipated by the test (such as raising one exception instead of another).

Modifications were required for 16 Class B tests, 3 Class C tests, and 1 Class E test.

The following Class B tests were split because syntax errors at one point resulted in the compiler not detecting other errors in the test:

B27005A	B71001E	B71001K	B71001Q	B71001W
B97101A	B97101E	BA1101C	BA3006A	BA3006B
BA3007B	BA3008A	BA3008B	BA3013A	

For the following class B and E tests a "PRAGMA LIST(ON);" was inserted at the beginning of the program in order to have a full compilation listing produced. If a "PRAGMA LIST(ON)" is given anywhere in a program source the compiler assumes that the compilation listing is to be suppressed until the "PRAGMA LIST(ON)" appears in the program source, even if the compilation was started with full listing option. The AVO regards this interpretation of the Ada Standard as unique and announces further discussions on the interpretation of PRAGMA LIST.

B28001R	B28001V	E28002D
---------	---------	---------

The following class C tests were modified for the reasons indicated:

- . C45651A requires that the result of the expression in line 227 be in the range given in line 228; however this range excludes some acceptable results. This implementation passes all other checks of this test, and the AVO ruled that this test is passed.
- . C46014A contains a variable, that is never used in the program. To demonstrate an acceptable behavior of the test a line "86.5" was inserted into the source of C46014A:  
"IF IDENT\_INT (I1) = 0 THEN COMMENT ("I1 = 0"); END IF;".  
With this modification the test passes.
- . C96001A assumes that DURATION'SMALL >= SYSTEM'TICK; however, the Ada standard does not require such a relation. This implementation executes delay statements with greater accuracy than CALENDAR'CLOCK can resolve, and so the check on line 97 may arbitrarily fail or not fail. This implementation passes all other checks of this test, and the AVO ruled that the test is passed.

### 3.7 ADDITIONAL TESTING INFORMATION

#### 3.7.1 Prevalidation

Prior to validation, a set of test results for ACVC Version 1.9 produced by the TeleGen2 UNIX 386 Ada Compiler was submitted to the AVF by the applicant for review. Analysis of these results demonstrated that the compiler successfully passed all applicable tests, and the compiler exhibited the expected behavior on all inapplicable tests.

## TEST INFORMATION

### 3.7.2 Test Method

Testing of the TeleGen2 UNIX 386 Ada Compiler using ACVC Version 1.9 was conducted on-site by a validation team from the AVF. The configuration consisted of an Intel 520 computer in Multibus II configuration operating under Intel UNIX, Version V.3.

A magnetic tape containing all tests except for the withdrawn tests and tests requiring unsupported floating-point precisions was taken on-site by the validation team for processing. Tests that make use of implementation-specific values were customized before being written to the magnetic tape. Tests requiring modifications during the prevalidation testing were not included in their modified form on the magnetic tape.

The contents of the magnetic tape were loaded on a SUN computer operating under UNIX and written to a tape cassette in tar format. This cassette was then loaded to the Intel 520 computer and the packed multifiles were unpacked to directories. The full set of tests was compiled and linked on the Intel 520, Multibus II, and all executable tests were run on the Intel 520, Multibus II. Results were transferred via UNIX-link to the SUN computer and via Ethernet to a VAX computer operating under VMS. From this VAX computer results were printed and archived on magnetic tape.

The compiler was tested using command scripts provided by TeleLOGIC AB and reviewed by the validation team. The compiler was tested using the following option settings:

<u>Option</u>	<u>Effect</u>
-v	output verbose progress messages
-L	generate interspersed source-error listing (B tests only)
-m	produce executable code for <main_unit> (non B non family tests only)

Tests were compiled, linked, and executed (as appropriate) using a single host computer. Test output, compilation listings, and job logs were captured on magnetic tape and archived at the AVF. The listings examined on-site by the validation team were also archived.

### 3.7.3 Test Site

Testing was conducted at TeleLOGIC AB at Nynashamn, Sweden and was completed on 86-05-29.

APPENDIX A

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

Telelogic AB has submitted the following  
Declaration of Conformance concerning the TeleGen2 UNIX  
386 Ada Compiler.



386 *ll*

## DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

Compiler Implementor: TELESOFT/TeleLOGIC  
Ada Validation Facility: IABG, Munich, West-Germany  
Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC) Version: 1.9

### Base Configuration

Base Compiler Name: UNIX 386  
Version: 3.20  
Host Architecture ISA: Intel 80386 in Intel 520 system with Multibus II  
OS&VER #: Intel UNIX sys V.3  
Target Architecture ISA: Same as host  
OS&VER #: Same as host

### Derived Compiler Registration

Derived Compiler Name: UNIX 386  
Version: 3.20  
Host Architecture ISA: Intel 80386 in Intel 301 System with PC/AT bus  
OS&VER #: Intel UNIX sys V.3  
Target Architecture ISA: Same as host.  
OS&VER #: Same as host.

### Implementor's Declaration

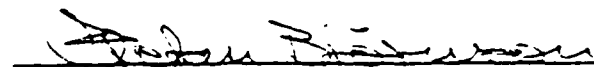
I, the undersigned, representing TELESOFT and TeleLOGIC, have implemented no deliberate extensions to the Ada Language Standard ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A in the compiler(s) listed in this declaration. I declare that TELESOFT is the owner of record of the Ada language compiler(s) listed above and, as such, is responsible for maintaining said compiler(s) in conformance to ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A. All certificates and registrations for the Ada language compiler(s) listed in this declaration shall be made only in the owner's corporate name.

  
Telelogic AB, Ada Products Division  
Stefan Bjornson, Manager, Systems Software

Date: 2 Oct 1988

### Owner's Declaration

I, the undersigned, representing TELESOFT and TeleLOGIC take full responsibility for implementation and maintenance of the Ada compiler(s) listed above, and agree to the public disclosure of the final Validation Summary Report. I further agree to continue to comply with the Ada trademark policy, as defined by the Ada Joint Program Office. I declare that all of the Ada language compilers listed, and their host/target performance are in compliance with the Ada Language Standard ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A.



Date: 7 Oct 1988

Telelogic AB, Ada Products Division  
Stefan Bjornson, Manager, Systems Software

## APPENDIX B

### APPENDIX F OF THE Ada STANDARD

The only allowed implementation dependencies correspond to implementation-dependent pragmas, to certain machine-dependent conventions as mentioned in chapter 13 of the Ada Standard, and to certain allowed restrictions on representation clauses. The implementation-dependent characteristics of the 386-UNIX Ada Compiler, Version 1.0, are described in the following sections, which discuss topics in Appendix F of the Ada Standard. Implementation-specific portions of the package STANDARD are also included in this appendix.

### APPENDIX F OF THE LANGUAGE REFERENCE MANUAL

- 1 Implementation Dependent Pragmas
- 2 Implementation Dependent Attributes
- 3 Specification of Package SYSTEM
- 4 Restrictions on representation clauses
- 5 Implementation dependent naming
- 6 Interpretation of expressions in address clauses
- 7 Restrictions on unchecked conversions
- 8 I/O Package characteristics
- 9 Definition of STANDARD

## 1. Predefined Pragma

`pragma LIST(ON|OFF);`

It may appear anywhere a pragma is allowed. The pragma has the effect of generating the source compilation. The listing will begin at the first pragma list(ON) statement if no previous pragma list(OFF) statement was encountered. Otherwise, the listing will begin at the top of the source.

### Implementation Dependent Pragmas

`pragma COMMENT(<string_literal>);`

It may only appear within a compilation unit. The pragma comment has the effect of embedding the given sequence of characters in the object code of the compilation unit.

`pragma LINKNAME(<subprogram_name>, <string_literal>);`

It may appear in any declaration section of a unit. This pragma must also appear directly after an interface pragma for the same <subprogram\_name>. The pragma linkname has the effect of making string\_literal apparent to the linker.

## 2. Implementation Dependent Attributes

There are no implementation dependent attributes.

## 3. Specification of Package SYSTEM

PACKAGE System IS

TYPE Address is Access Integer;  
TYPE Subprogram\_Value is PRIVATE;

TYPE Name IS (TeleGen2);

System\_Name : CONSTANT name := TeleGen2;

Storage\_Unit : CONSTANT := 8;  
Memory\_Size : CONSTANT := (2 \*\* 31) - 1;

-- System-Dependent Named Numbers:

```
Min_Int    : CONSTANT := -(2 ** 31);
Max_Int    : CONSTANT := (2 ** 31) - 1;
Max_Digits : CONSTANT := 15;
Max_Mantissa : CONSTANT := 31;
Fine_Delta : CONSTANT := 1.0 / (2 ** Max_Mantissa);
Tick       : CONSTANT := 10.0E-3;
```

-- Other System-Dependent Declarations

SUBTYPE Priority IS Integer RANGE 0 .. 63;

```
Max_Text_Io_Count : CONSTANT := Max_Int;
Max_Text_Io_Field : CONSTANT := 1000;
```

PRIVATE

```
TYPE Subprogram_Value IS
  RECORD
    Proc_addr : Address;
    Static_link : Address;
  END RECORD;
```

END System;

#### 4. Restrictions on Representation Clauses

The Compiler supports the following representation clauses:

```
Length Clauses: for enumeration and derived integer types 'SIZE 1) 2)
                  attribute (LRM 13.2(a))
Length clauses: for access types 'STORAGE_SIZE attribute (LRM13.2(b))
Length Clauses: for tasks types 'STORAGE_SIZE attribute (LRM 13.2(c))
Length clauses: for fixed point types 'SMALL attribute (LRM13.2(d))
Enumeration clauses: for character and enumeration types other than
                      character and boolean (LRM 13.3)
Record representation clauses (LRM 13.4)
Address Clauses: for objects and entries (LRM 13.5(a)(c))
```

This compiler does NOT support the following representation clauses:

```
Enumeration clauses: for boolean (LRM 13.3)
```

- 1) 'SIZE is supported only for values equal or greater than what the compiler would normally allocate for the object.
- 2) Alignment specifications for records are restricted to multiples of 1, 2 or 4 storage-units.

**Address clauses for subprograms, packages, and tasks (LRM 13.5(b))**

**Note:** The 386-UNIX compiler contains a restriction that allocated objects must have a minimum allocation size of 16 bits.

**5. Implementation dependent naming conventions**

There are no implementation-generated names denoting implementation dependent components.

**6. Expressions that appear in address specifications are interpreted as the first storage unit of the object.**

**7. Restrictions on Unchecked Conversions**

Unchecked conversions are allowed between any types unless the target type is an unconstrained record or array type.

**8. I/O Package Characteristics**

Instantiations of `DIRECT_IO` and `SEQUENTIAL_IO` are supported with the following exceptions:

- \* Unconstrained array types.
- \* Unconstrained types with discriminants without default values.
- \* Multiple internal files opened to the same external file may only be opened for reading.
- \* In `DIRECT_IO` the type `COUNT` is defined as follow:  
    type `COUNT` is range 0..2\_147\_483\_647;
- \* In `TEXT_IO` the type `COUNT` is defined as follows:  
    type `COUNT` is range 0..2\_147\_483\_646;
- \* In `TEXT_IO` the subtype `FIELD` is defined as follows:  
    subtype `FIELD` is `INTEGER` range 0..1000;

## 9. Definition of STANDARD

For this target system the numeric types and their properties are as follows:

Integer types:

INTEGER

size = 16  
first = -32768  
last = +32767

LONG\_INTEGER

size = 32  
first = -2147483648  
last = +2147483647

Floating-point types:

FLOAT

size = 32  
digits = 6  
'small = 2.58494E-26  
'large = 1.93428E+25  
machine\_radix = 2  
machine\_mantissa = 24  
machine\_emin = -125  
machine\_emax = +127

## LONG\_FLOAT

```
size = 64
digits = 15
'small = 1.94469227433161E-62
'large = 2.57110087081438E+61
machine_radix = 2
machine_mantissa = 53
machine_emin = -1021
machine_emax = +1023
```

Fixed-point types:

## SHORT\_FIXED

```
size = 16
delta = 2#1.0#e-15
first = -1.00000
last = +1.0 - 2#1.0#e-15
```

## FIXED

```
size = 32
delta = 2#1.0#e-31
first = -1.00000
last = +1.0 - 2#1.0#e-31
```

## DURATION

```
size = 32
delta = 2#1.0#e-14
first = -86400
last = +86400
```



# APPENDIX C TEST PARAMETERS

Certain tests in the ACVC make use of implementation-dependent values, such as the maximum length of an input line and invalid file names. A test that makes use of such values is identified by the extension .TST in its file name. Actual values to be substituted are represented by names that begin with a dollar sign. A value must be substituted for each of these names before the test is run. The values used for this validation are given below.

Name_and_Meaning_____	Value_____
\$BIG_ID1 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying last character.	(1..199 => 'A', 200 => '1')
\$BIG_ID2 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying last character.	(1..199 => 'A', 200 => '2')
\$BIG_ID3 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.	(1..100=>'A',101=>'3',102..200=>'A')
\$BIG_ID4 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.	(1..100=>'A',101=>'4',102..200=>'A')
\$BIG_INT_LIT An integer literal of value 298 with enough leading zeroes so that it is the size of the maximum line length.	(1..197=>'0') & "298"

# TEST PARAMETERS

Name_and_Meaning_____	Value_____
<b>\$BIG_REAL_LIT</b> A universal real literal of value 690.0 with enough leading zeroes to be the size of the maximum line length.	(1..195=>'0') & "690.0"
<b>\$BIG_STRING1</b> A string literal which when catenated with BIG_STRING2 yields the image of BIG_ID1.	(1=>'"',2..101=>'A',102=>'''')
<b>\$BIG_STRING2</b> A string literal which when catenated to the end of BIG_STRING1 yields the image of BIG_ID1.	(1=>'"',2..100=>'A',101=>'1',102=>'''')
<b>\$BLANKS</b> A sequence of blanks twenty characters less than the size of the maximum line length.	(1..180 => ' ')
<b>\$COUNT_LAST</b> A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.COUNT'LAST.	2147483646
<b>\$FIELD_LAST</b> A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.FIELD'LAST.	1000
<b>\$FILE_NAME_WITH_BAD_CHARS</b> An external file name that either contains invalid characters or is too long.	X}JZ!Q#*\$^&~Y
<b>\$FILE_NAME_WITH_WILD_CARD_CHAR</b> An external file name that either contains a wild card character or is too long.	XYZ*
<b>\$GREATER_THAN_DURATION</b> A universal real literal that lies between DURATION'BASE'LAST and DURATION'LAST or any value in the range of DURATION.	86401.0

## TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
\$GREATER_THAN_DURATION_BASE_LAST A universal real literal that is greater than DURATION'BASE'LAST.	131072.0
\$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME1 An external file name which contains invalid characters.	BAD_CHARACTER*^/Z
\$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME2 An external file name which is too long.	(1..300 => 'A')
\$INTEGER_FIRST A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'FIRST.	-32768
\$INTEGER_LAST A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST.	32767
\$INTEGER_LAST_PLUS_1 A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST + 1.	32768
\$LESS_THAN_DURATION A universal real literal that lies between DURATION'BASE'FIRST and DURATION'FIRST or any value in the range of DURATION.	-86401.0
\$LESS_THAN_DURATION_BASE_FIRST A universal real literal that is less than DURATION'BASE'FIRST.	-131072.0
\$MAX_DIGITS Maximum digits supported for floating-point types.	15
\$MAX_IN_LEN Maximum input line length permitted by the implementation.	200
\$MAX_INT A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT.	2147483647
\$MAX_INT_PLUS_1 A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM MAX_INT+1.	2147483648

# TEST PARAMETERS

Name_and_Meaning-----	Value-----
<b>\$MAX_LEN_INT_BASED_LITERAL</b> A universal integer based literal whose value is 2#11# with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be MAX_IN_LEN long.	"2:" & (3..197=>'0') & "11:"
<b>\$MAX_LEN_REAL_BASED_LITERAL</b> A universal real based literal whose value is 16:F.E: with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be MAX_IN_LEN long.	"16:" & (4..196=>'0') & "F.E:"
<b>\$MAX_STRING_LITERAL</b> A string literal of size MAX_IN_LEN, including the quote characters.	(1=>'"',2..199=>'A',200 =>'")
<b>\$MIN_INT</b> A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MIN_INT.	-2147483647
<b>\$NAME</b> A name of a predefined numeric type other than FLOAT, INTEGER, SHORT_FLOAT, SHORT_INTEGER, LONG_FLOAT, or LONG_INTEGER.	\$NAME
<b>\$NEG_BASED_INT</b> A based integer literal whose highest order nonzero bit falls in the sign bit position of the representation for SYSTEM.MAX_INT.	16#FFFFFFFFEH

APPENDIX D  
WITHDRAWN TESTS

Some tests are withdrawn from the ACVC because they do not conform to the Ada Standard. The following 27 tests had been withdrawn at the time of validation testing for the reasons indicated. A reference of the form "AI-ddddd" is to an Ada Commentary.

- B28003A: A basic declaration (line 36) wrongly follows a later declaration.
- E28005C: This test requires that 'PRAGMA LIST (ON);' not appear in a listing that has been suspended by a previous "pragma LIST (OFF);"; the Ada Standard is not clear on this point, and the matter will be reviewed by the ARG.
- C34004A: The expression in line 168 wrongly yields a value outside of the range of the target type T, raising CONSTRAINT\_ERROR.
- C35502P: Equality operators in lines 62 & 69 should be inequality operators.
- A35902C: Line 17's assignment of the nominal upper bound of a fixed-point type to an object of that type raises CONSTRAINT\_ERROR, for that value lies outside of the actual range of the type.
- C35904A: The elaboration of the fixed-point subtype on line 28 wrongly raises CONSTRAINT\_ERROR, because its upper bound exceeds that of the type.
- C35904B: The subtype declaration that is expected to raise CONSTRAINT\_ERROR when its compatibility is checked against that of various types passed as actual generic parameters, may in fact raise NUMERIC\_ERROR or CONSTRAINT\_ERROR for reasons not anticipated by the test.
- C35A03E, & R: These tests assume that attribute 'MANTISSA returns 0 when applied to a fixed-point type with a null range, but the Ada Standard doesn't support this assumption.
- C37213H: The subtype declaration of SCONS in line 100 is wrongly expected to raise an exception when elaborated.
- C37213J: The aggregate in line 451 wrongly raises CONSTRAINT\_ERROR.

## WITHDRAWN TESTS

- C37215C: Various discriminant constraints are wrongly expected to be incompatible with type CONS.
- C38102C: The fixed-point conversion on line 23 wrongly raises CONSTRAINT\_ERROR.
- C41402A: 'STORAGE\_SIZE is wrongly applied to an object of an access type.
- C45332A: The test expects that either an expression in line 52 will raise an exception or else MACHINE\_OVERFLOW is FALSE. However, an implementation may evaluate the expression correctly using a type with a wider range than the base type of the operands, and MACHINE\_OVERFLOW may still be TRUE.
- C45614C: REPORT.IDENT\_INT has an argument of the wrong type (LONG\_INTEGER).
- A74106C, C85018B, C87B04B, CC1311B: A bound specified in a fixed-point subtype declaration lies outside of that calculated for the base type, raising CONSTRAINT\_ERROR. Errors of this sort occur in lines 37 & 59, 142 & 143, 16 & 48, and 252 & 253 of the four tests, respectively (and possibly elsewhere).
- BC3105A: Lines 159..168 are wrongly expected to be illegal; they are legal.
- AD1A01A: The declaration of subtype INT3 raises CONSTRAINT\_ERROR for implementations that select INT'SIZE to be 16 or greater.
- CE2401H: The record aggregates in lines 105 & 117 contain the wrong values.
- CE3208A: This test expects that an attempt to open the default output file (after it was closed) with mode IN\_FILE raises NAME\_ERROR or USE\_ERROR; by Commentary AI-00048, MODE\_ERROR should be raised.